

THE NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, KY.
THURSDAY, - - - - APRIL 3.

American Nominations!
FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR SHERIFF,
MORTIMER D. MARTIN.
FOR DEPUTY-SHERIFF,
ALONZO JACKSON.
FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK,
DAVID PLINY ROBB.

We are indebted to Hons. John J. Crittenden, H. Marshall, A. K. Marshall and Samuel F. Swope for public documents.

Our Pike street neighbor says we have been writing well, since we have had him for a subject. Perhaps the reason is that he is an easy subject to handle.

Last Saturday we met our Representative, Hon. A. K. Marshall, at the Rail-Road Depot in this place. He was on his way to Nicholasville. Seemed in good health and excellent spirits.

Postponement.—The Age has postponed the burial of Sam until after the November election, until it promises to hand over his body to the undertaker. Be not so confident, Mr. Age. There was once a man named Haman who erected a gallows on which he thought he would certainly hang one Mordecai, but at last was hung on it himself. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A grand mass meeting will be held at Crittenden, Grant county, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON. It is expected that several gentlemen will be present, among whom we notice the name of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS. Those who can make it convenient to be present, should be there by all means.

HARD TO DIE.—Sam dies awful hard.

Sam dying yet! Why he takes an unconscionable time to die. He certainly owes an apology to Johnson for being so long a time giving up the ghost. He must be nearly wearied out, writing for the wished for catastrophe. But, he ought to remember that those whose death is most wished for, usually live the longest.

Garfield of the Flag need not trouble himself about our paper. There is not the least danger of our being frightened out of the advocacy of American principles by either Johnson or himself. Armed in the holy cause of truth, we feel ourselves a match for the whole tribe of Sag Nicht editors. We are glad, however, that they look upon each other with so much complacency; and are enjoying the harmless joke of puffing each other into great men. We are aware that they are a "tremendous" set of fellows; but shant be scared—not at all.

Everywhere the prospects of Fillmore and Donelson are brightening. Men of conservative, national views are rallying under their banner, in every State of the Union. The only hope of the Democracy is that the Black Republicans will so divide and distract the American party, that they will be unable to succeed at the North. But that hope will perish. Their Abolition allies will not be found numerous enough, to avail them in time of need. Americans will prove an overmatch for foreignism and Abolitionism combined.

The democracy seem to be everywhere repudiating President Pierce.—Buchanan is generally put forth as their favorite candidate for President. Pierce appears to have sunk into contempt, with his own party. The democrats, thus, in the most unmistakable manner pronounce sentence of condemnation on his administration. They, thus, tacitly admit that they could not succeed with Pierce for their candidate, and hope to retrieve their desperate fortunes by starting a new man. Pierce must feel decidedly sore at being thus unceremoniously thrust aside. It is a principle of his party that the President should serve two terms; provided the party approves him.

In the recent town elections, in the State of New York, the democrats and abolitionists combined, to oppose the Americans; and in most instances, the combined forces of black-republicans and the foreignage were beaten by the gallant Americans. And, yet, we are told that the American party, at the North, is leagued with the abolitionists. When will sag nichts cease to reiterate such a gross and impudent falsehood?

The Democratic Party and its Principles.

We often hear the inquiry: what are the principles of the party, which, at present, styles itself the Democratic party of the country. We will answer it in a few words.

We will first state what they are not. They are not the principles of the Democratic party of a few years ago, which flourished as the antagonist of the old Whig party. The bogus Democratic party, of the present day, has dropped all those principles and issues, on which it battled with the Whig party, of former days. Everywhere, it invites and receives old fog Whigs into its communion, in full fellowship, as orthodox Democrats, although they openly and stoutly maintain that they still hold all their former Whig principles, without abating one iota. In Kentucky, the cordial and distinguished reception by the Democratic party of Dixon, Preston, Talbot and other Whig worshippers at the shrine of foreignism, each professing still to be a whig, proves beyond all doubt, that the present democratic party is not the party that used to oppose the whigs—that the principles for which it contends are totally different and dissimilar. Such, in fact, has been the total transformation of this party, which still clings to the name of Democratic, in order to gull the masses, that it hails, as Democrats of the first water, those who still proclaim themselves Whigs. An old fog Whig, who sticks to the obsolete issues of the old parties, and clings to the doctrines of Whiggery, as his political creed, is hailed and embraced by modern Democrats, as a political Saint—provided, only, that he curses Know Nothingism and the Know Nothings.

The Democratic party of the day has but one principle, and that is opposition to Know Nothingism. Any man who will just curse the Know Nothings, will be sure of a cordial reception into the ranks of the Democratic party—that is all that will be asked of him. You will ransack, in vain, all the Democratic newspapers of the day, to find in them any other distinctive political principle, than mere hostility to Know Nothingism. This is the alpha and omega of their politics.

Now, let us enquire, what is embraced in the modern, new fangled, and FALSELY called Democracy. As we have shown, it consists, simply, in blind and virulent hostility to what is styled Know Nothingism. And, what is that?

Some of its principles are these: That Americans shall rule America; That foreigners should reside, as long on American soil, before being permitted to vote, as the native born; That native born Americans should be selected to fill the offices of their native country, in preference to foreigners, which was the doctrine of Washington; That foreign governments should not be allowed to thrust their paupers and criminals upon this country, to prey upon our people; That unnaturalized foreigners should not be permitted to vote in our territories, and control their laws and institutions; That the public lands should not be given away to aliens but should be preserved for the benefit of Americans and their posterity; That a foreign church should not intermeddle in, nor control our politics; nor thrust the Bible out of our public schools; nor divert the public school fund, to support their own exclusive sectarian schools.

To hate, deny, revile and oppose these great, salutary and patriotic American principles, is the sum and substance of modern Democracy. The so called Democratic party has no other political principle, in which it differs from the American party, than opposition to those principles. To be a democrat, in these days, is simply to be a clamorous champion of the right of foreigners to rule this country—to control its government and policy, by factious combinations.

If such anti-American servility to foreigners and foreign influence be democracy, it is something very different from the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson—it bears no more resemblance to that, than did the treason of Arnold to the fidelity of Washington. Their democracy was intensely American—it contemplated the government of America by Americans. The democracy of Andrew Jackson and the party which he led, was to wage uncompromising war against even the possible ascendancy of foreign influence in our political affairs. The democracy of the bogus democrats, of the present day, is to wage the same kind of warfare in favor of the ascendancy of foreign influence in our government.

Every American should consider well what he is opposing, when he combines with the foreign party, to wage war against the principles of the American party. Let him look at those principles, calmly and dispassionately, and if one spark of genuine American feeling burns in his soul, he will hesitate long, before he lends himself to the unholy alliance of foreigners and demagogues against them.

Nicaragua.

In all governments a race of active fiery spirits and hardy adventurers arise at each stage in the progress of their existence, who are dangerous to the societies in which they live, but who are useful for frontier life, war and colonization. Such men must have an outlet or they become volcanic to the communities that have given them life. The strength of the French government has not been sufficient to keep down these lawless adventurers and having no outlet in which to vent their passions, they have unhinged society, dethroned monarchs and turned the fixed institutions of the French Empire several times within the last century. The vast colonial possessions of England has afforded a field for the erratic and uneasy enterprise of this class of her population, and hence her stability of government and capacity to prevent internal convulsions such as the French have experienced. This spirit of restlessness and fiery insubordination is a predominant element in our population unrestrained by a strong government aided by a prevailing police and where every man is left to think and act for himself. The western frontiers have hitherto furnished a wide and exciting theater for the enterprise of this class of our citizens. The Indian wars offering fields of strife and fame to their imaginations of the warlike, while the chase, trapping and independence of frontier life have been sufficient inducements to the more pacific. But a new field has recently opened up, more alluring to us than any we have heretofore had. The gold and silver and delightful climate of Central America—the glory of extending our free form of government to the oppressed Spanish race in those regions, and the no less fascinating hope of accumulating vast wealth individually to the adventurers.

General Walker has opened the way to us. Hundreds of our young men who are tired of the dull ways of what they consider superannuated society, have gone to Nicaragua and joined the standard of what is popularly termed the Prince of Fillibusters. He has shown that he possesses in a large degree the qualities of a statesman of the first rank—enterprise, invention, bravery, unshaken resolution, and a capacity to take advantage of every circumstance around him to aid in accomplishing the main design. Several of the Central American governments have joined in a league to oust Walker from his power. But aided as he is by recruits from the United States, we have no fear that any combination of Central America can drive him from the country. But the question assumes a graver aspect when England proposes to aid in his overthrow; and in that event, what will become the duty of our own government? Can England alone maintain the chimerical idea of a balance of power on the continent? Shall we permit her to do it? Does not the safety of our own government demand of us that we shall not permit her either to take part in the struggle against Walker directly by sending soldiers, money and munitions of war, to aid the Central American league, or of even placing a maritime police in the Gulf of Mexico to cut off subsidies from this country to him? Our policy is clear to have nothing to do with Nicaragua or her affairs at present; but to let the English know that they must pursue the same course.

The excitement at the North, on the Kansas question, is rapidly subsiding. Men's minds are settling down, in the conviction that it is sheer folly for them, to be working themselves into a passion about the question, of what institutions shall be established in the territories. They begin to see that the people of the territories will settle that question for themselves, without consulting outsiders.

Despite the desperate efforts of the democracy to keep up the slavery agitation, it is wearing out, and the people are preparing to fight the battle for the next Presidency on the American issues alone. The Sag-Nichts will not be permitted to dodge those issues, as they are so anxious to do. They will have to face the music. They will have to storm and carry the impregnable fortress of Americanism, planted in the hearts of the people, before they can reach the White House. They will not find it a Sebastopol, but a Gibraltar, that will defy and hurl back the raging waves of foreignism and demagoguery.

DEMOCRACY CAVING IN.—The Wayne Sentinel, published at Palmyra, N. Y., has changed proprietorship, and at the same time its political complexion. It has been a "democratic" paper from its commencement—32 years ago—and now advocates the election of Fillmore and Donelson. There are now two American papers published at Palmyra, and the politics of the place are almost entirely American. A few years ago it used to roll up "democratic majorities" by hundreds.

Joseph Brady, the abolition school-master who was recently mobbed in Lexington, has written a letter to the Indianapolis Journal, declaring that he has always voted the Democratic ticket—that he voted for Polk in '44, for Cass in '48, and for Pierce in '52.—*Lon. Jour.*

Yes, he's a red-mouth Democrat, of the Pierce school, and as he is opposed to Americanism, he and our neighbor on Pike St., stand on the same platform.—But being a nigger thieving abolitionist does not exclude him from the Democratic Party, for according to the Washington Union, he is as good a Democrat as the Sag-Nicht Cabinet containants; as the following from that Janus-faced Organ will show:

"It is no part of the creed of a Democrat, as such, either to advocate or oppose the extension of Slavery. He may do the one or the other in the exercise of his rights as a citizen, and not offend against the Democratic fealty."

This is Pierce Democracy. This is the thimble-rigging, bombshell Democracy, which the Union, the organ of Pierce, seeks now to prove is the party in which alone the South can confide.

Ghosts.—It will fit across their minds like the memories of a fevered dream; and the ghostly of Sam will stalk through the chambers of their memories like the unquiet spirit of a demon damned.—*Age.*

As we predicted Johnson is sadly troubled with ghosts. He has been haunted by the ghost of Donelson; and now the "ghostly ghost of Sam" looms up before his terrified vision, as he says, like the Devil himself. He certainly has a hard time with Sam, since, after he has thought him killed off, his ghost "like the unquiet spirit of a demon damned," haunts his waking and sleeping hours, and will give him no rest.

Our fellow citizen, Mr. A. Clay Bryant, we are informed, has gone to Louisville to take command of the new steamboat, Telegraph No. 2, the regular mail Packet between that place and St. Louis.—Success to the Telegraph and her Captain.

[From the Troy (Ohio) Times.]

Surgery.
ED. TROY TIMES: At Dr. Temple's Drug Store can be seen an enormous Tumor, remarkable for its size measuring from one side of its neck or base, to the opposite, one foot and seven inches, before its removal.

Mr. David Fields, of Addison, Champaign Co., O., aged 68 years, had this large Tumor growing for 14 years, on the inner part of the Thigh, attached immediately over the large artery and nerve of the leg. Dr. M. L. Harter, assisted by Drs. Musson and Sour, successfully removed it in a minute and a half. As it was considered to be a dangerous and critical operation, a large number of Mr. F.'s friends assembled at the appointed hour to witness it, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the skill and dexterity displayed in the operation. Mr. F. manifested great firmness and resolution in this painful operation, bearing it without a moan.

The number of important and interesting Surgical operation, successfully performed by Dr. Harter, during his recent visit, fully establishes his reputation as a skillful and scientific Ophthalmic and Orthopedic Surgeon. R. R.

[From the Jersey City Telegraph.]

FILLMORE AND DONELSON.
This is a strong ticket, and one hard to beat. It is purely a National ticket, not cused in the remotest degree with that detestable ism niggerism.

It is emphatically a "white man's" ticket, and if we Democrats calculate to beat it, we must mind our P's and Q's at the Cincinnati Convention; must stand clear in that Convention of all Van Burenism; kick out door the Soft Shell delegates from New York; make a sound National platform; and place white men upon it—fully and emphatically endorse the Kansas Nebraska bill, and we will then stand a fair chance to knock the spots off all opposition.

There is one point which affords to the American ticket prestige of great respectability, and adds much, very much to its popularity, to wit: the riddance from it of some sixty or seventy Black Republicans who left the Convention and set up for themselves.

With the scum removed from the Convention and the party, the Americans make a very respectable body of white men, and as such is entitled to the respect of white folks all over the country.

"Equal Rights" is a motto emblazoned on a flag published in the American Celt, a strong Irish Catholic paper in New York.

If—with our Irish fellow-citizens—we Americans could have "equal rights" it would be well for us. We are compelled now to stay here 21 years before we vote. Pat hardly stops out the short time of the Naturalization Laws before he pitches into the elections, and if he does not vote twice or thrice to our once, it is not always his fault. Our wives and daughters have no votes, though born of the soil—and our boys, as well instructed, to say the least, at fourteen, as Pat fresh from Tipperary, or the bogs of Killarney, have to wait seven long years before they can get a vote into the American ballot box. Pray do give us equal rights. [N. Y. Express.]

It seems that Missouri was represented at the Pittsburgh Black Republican Convention, by an ATTACHE of the Missouri Democrat office—the notorious foreigner and abolitionist—Redpath.—[American (Mo.) Union.]

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remain in the Post-Office at Cynthiana, at the close of the Quarter ending April 1st, 1856.

Ashley, E. H.	Lemmon, Jackson
Barshar, G. B.	Loyd, G. W.
Barshar, Wm. M.	Lyons, Thomas
Beck, George B.	Monson, Miss 2
Bidman, Jacob	Martin, Martha A.
Brice, Connor	McClintock, R. S.
Crashaw, Frederic	McMurry, Christopher
Credit, Charles	McClintock, John
Callahan, Miss Kate	Maloney, Mat
Clankinteen, Mrs. H.	Martin, C. K.
Craig, Aba	Martin, Hervey
Carroll, James	Marshall, Beverly W.
Callahan, John	Medwain, G. H.
Clary, Patrick	Mooray, Michael
Cornwell, Wm	Martin, Elizabeth
Dickson, G. W.	Moughan, James
Douglass, Mrs. Patsy	Nathan, James
Edwards, John	Newheart
Edwards, Ossian	Obenkon, May G.
Farmer, Louisa	Pack, Austin
Ford, R. G.	Rogers, John H.
Fishback, Wm. N.	Robertson, A.
Gebthor, Wm. D.	Richeson, James
Gems, Archibald	Robinson, Benjamin
Harding, H. H.	Reedbergen, William
Hays, Thomas G.	Reeson, George H.
Harding, H. H.	Ravenscroft, Wm
Holding, J. R.	Ross, John
Hobday, J. M.	Simms, William
Hinkson, Thomas	Thonbon, John M.
Hammond, James	Steward, John
Harnet, Wilby	Smith, Mrs. Kate
Kohlen, Hemrick	Silvers, Wm. L.
Kenman, James	Sutton, Sallie J.
Kennelly, John	Simms, George
Kize, G. K.	Toadvine, Hiram P.
Leil, Wm	Terry, G. V. 2
Linhah, John 2	Wiggins, M. M.
Lambert, John	Whisman, Mr
Barlow, Mrs. Lydia	Whaly, Mrs. G. W.
Leer, G. P.	Whitson, Andy

Persons inquiring for any of the above letters, will please name them as advertised.

B. A. SHAKESPEAR, D. P. M.
RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. W. H. HONNELL will commence a protracted meeting at Mt. Pleasant Church, on the Friday preceding the second Sabbath in April, and continue until after Sabbath.

Oak Hall Clothing Depot,
BARWISE & KING,
No 156 Main street, three doors above Fourth, CINCINNATI, O.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends and the public to our large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, for Spring and Summer wear; embracing the finest assortment of every kind of garment pertaining to a gentlemen's wardrobe.

Our Goods are selected from the best houses in the city of New York, and combined with the latest styles introduced with gracefulness of fit; and for superiority of manufacture are not excelled East or West. Gentlemen wishing garments made to order, or ready made, can rely upon finding at all times a very large assortment of Goods at reasonable prices.

Agents for Williams' Report of Fashion.

April 3, 1856—36-3m

New Advertisements.

HARDWARE.
A Large stock of Hardware at BROADWELL'S.

NEGRU WEAR.
4 Cases Cottonades, for negro wear, for sale at BROADWELL'S.

WHIPS.
GENERAL Assortment of Whips for sale at BROADWELL'S.

FISHING TACKLE.
EVERY variety for sale at BROADWELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
DENTON'S Boots and Shoes for sale at BROADWELL'S.

CHEESE, &c.
MARSHALL'S superior Family Cheese, for sale at BROADWELL'S.

OIL AND LEAD.
2 BBL'S Lined Oil, 25 kegs White Lead; for sale at BROADWELL'S.

All Things New.

MOORE & CUSON.
ARE now receiving daily their SPRING STOCK of A. GOODS, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Feeling confident that we can give entire satisfaction in prices, quality, and variety, to all who may favor us with a call.

April 3—56-1f

JOHN TODD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER FINE AND MADISON STS.,

COVINGTON, KY.

Pay cash for all kinds of Country Produce.

April 3, 1856.

We Want Work.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the citizens of Harrison county generally, that they have commenced the

COLLAR AND

Harness Business,

In the Shop on the East side of Main street, a few doors South of West's Hotel, and formerly occupied by A. J. Thompson.

AFTER AN EXPERIENCE OF THIRTY YEARS AS A JOURNEYMAN, the senior feels himself competent to make all kinds of Work in the very best manner. He has purchased a first rate stock of Leather and other material to make the best of Work, and solicits a share of Public patronage. All kinds of fine Harness and Carriage Harness made to order. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

Cynthiana, April 3, 1856.

New York and Erie Railroad.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN DISTANCE AND TIME TO AND FROM NEW YORK CITY, TO COMMON POINTS OVER THE NEW YORK ROADS.

Distance from Dunkirk to New York City by Albany 480 Miles.

Distance from Dunkirk to N. Y. City by N. Y. and Erie Railroad 480 Miles.

Distance from Buffalo to New York City by Albany 420 Miles.

Distance from Buffalo to N. Y. City by N. Y. and Erie Railroad 420 Miles.

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